

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875.—TWELVE PAGES.

NUMBER 80.

**FINANCIAL.**

**Chicago Mortgage Loan  
TRUST CO.  
(QUOTED)**

123 & 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estates, improved and unimproved, located in the city and suburbs of Chicago and in the States of Illinois and Iowa. EXCLUSIVELY negotiated. Terms especially suited at the LOWEST rates of interest. Expenses moderate.

**ART SALE.**

**TO-NIGHT!  
LAST NIGHT  
OF  
ART SALE  
AT THE  
Exposition Building**

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.  
JUST PUBLISHED!**

**GEMS OF  
ENGLISH SONG!**

75 Songs, such a true Gem and universally Popular. Among the attractive titles are :

Nazareth,

Ring on Sweet Angelus,

Emmaleine,

Little Maid of Arcadie,

Weary,

By the Blue Sea,

Reep Marie.

THE GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG is a book of 222 pages, all in full music.

Among the authors are :

Lady Scott, Queenie, Linda, Gounod, Hutton, Howe, Topliff, etc., etc., Chapel, Abt.

THE GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG will be sent, postpaid, to any address, for the retail price of \$1.25.

Order now, for Prairie Meeting.

LYON, HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

**LONGFELLOW.**

A superb life-size portrait of the poet LONGFELLOW will be sent with the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for 1876 to any person remitting \$5.00 direct to the Publishers.

N. B.—All who remit before December 15, will receive the November and December numbers containing the opening chapters of Mr. Howells' new novel, "Private Theatricals," free of charge. The list of attractions for 1876 is a brilliant one, including Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Kemble, Mark Twain, and other favorite writers. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

**UNITED STATES DIGEST.**

A Digest for every Practicing Lawyer. Almost a Law Library in itself.

**UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST**

FOR 1876. Royal 8vo. \$5.00. Vol. VIII. and IX. New Series. Will be published during the month of December.

The exceeding low price of this great and indispensable work will bring it within the reach of every practical lawyer.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 254 Washington-st., Boston.

**OCEAN NAVIGATION.**

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND, 4,500 miles—Saturday, Nov. 12 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12 at 11 a.m.

THE QUEEN, 4,500 miles—FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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be a rude system of hieroglyphics, which he draws upon a board, to make himself understood.

## SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

**THE BRITISH SOCIAL-SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.**—The Social-Science Association of England recently held its meetings at Bristol, during which a variety of papers were read and discussed. The inaugural address, by Lord Abberley, was entitled "Crime." Among others, Sir Charles Reed read a paper upon "Crime," "How Can the Immunity of Universities Be Most Effectively Ensured in the General Education of the Country?" and Miss Sheriff on the question "Is a Fair Proportion of the Endowments of the Country Made Applicable to Female Education?"

One of the most interesting papers presented before the Association was that of Dr. B. W. Richardson, describing an ideal "City of Health." A full report of the address is published in *Nature*. In his prefatory remarks, the author stated that, with the progress of civilization, the value of life had increased, and the health and strength of mankind had improved. In England and France, between the years 1790 and 1810, the general mortality diminished one-fourth. The deaths in France were 1 in 30 in the year 1780; or, during the years from 1817 to 1828, there were 1 in 30, or a fourth less. In 1820, out of 1,000,000 inhabitants in France, 50 died in the first year of life. In the period extending from 1827 to 1837, only 38 died at the same age, an augmentation of infant life equal to 25 per cent. In 1790, at least 55 per cent of the children died before reaching the age of 10; in the latter period, 43 per cent died, or about 12 per cent less. The death rate among the population attained the age of 50 years; in the latter period, 32 per cent reached that term. In 1820, only 15 per cent of the population arrived at 60 years; in the latter period, 28 per cent arrived at 60.

In proportion as longevity increases, the organic strength and size of the human body are augmented. Persons who have used the best of diet or muscular-strength measures determined by its tests that the strength of the limbs of the natives of Van Diemen's Land and New Holland was 50 degrees of power greater than that of the French, and of the English.

The stalwart Englishmen of today can neither get into the armor, nor be placed in the sarcophagus of those of some men who were accounted heroes in the annals of the human race. During the past twelve centuries, or 400 years, the development of tenacity of life and of vital power, and the duration of disease and mortality, have been astoundingly increased.

"Fustiness," says Dr. Richardson, "which decimated populations, and which, like the great plague of London, destroyed 7,165 people in a single week, has long since disappeared, and now we have no more than a few cases, and even that fearful scourge, the plague of Constantinople, which raged in the fifth century or earlier, has entirely disappeared. And the virulent epidemic of Montmartre, which in its violence is still to be seen in some American communities, and, even to this hour, in the New World, is also vanishing."

The blessed protection of vaccination is withdrawn, as it were, from the hands of physicians, and made a fortune, is now a rare tax even on the skill of the hard-worked Union medical officer.

And yet Dr. Richardson adds that no malignant complaint has ever died out, and that many remain as potent as ever. "This wasting fatal scourge, pulmonary consumption, is the same in character as when Celsus Avicenna gave it 50 degrees of power greater than that of the French, and of the English.

The smallpox of England, and of the Empire, is still to be seen in some American communities, and, even to this hour, in the New World, is also vanishing."

The production of silk in South America is rapidly increasing. At an exhibition recently held in Buenos Ayres, samples of raw and manufactured silk were displayed, which compared favorably with the best silk of Asia.

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## STANLEY.

Further Advices from the African Explorer.

A Blood-Stained Mail—Murder of the Letter-Bearer and Thirty-six Followers.

A Through Survey of Lake Victoria Nyanza Shows It to Be One Body of Water.

At King Mts's Court—Festivities in Honor of the American Traveler.

New York Herald.

(London, Nov. 8.—The letters just received from Mr. Henry M. Stanley are dated, respectively, April 12, 14, and 16, and were sent from Uganda, Uganda, the Capital of the country ruled by King Mts. They complete the subject dealt with in the letters received in October.

HOW THE LETTERS CAME.

An interest almost as great as that of their contents itselfs to the story of the journal of these letters from Stanley himself. They were committed to the custody of Col. Debelius, who left there April 17. This gentleman was apparently attached to the armed force which the Envoy had sent to those parts under Gordon. He was at Mts's Capital with troops in pursuit of some object related to Gordon's expedition and accepted Stanley's letters with a view to send them down the river by the Khedive's chain of posts. He was on his way to Gordon's station, and when he had nearly reached it, was surprised and attacked by the Kari, by whom he was massacred, with thirty-six of his soldiers. Four of his soldiers escaped and succeeded in reaching Gordon, who sent a detachment immediately to the scene of the tragedy. Stanley's letters, stamped "London," found by the natives among the bodies of the slain, and carried to headquarters, whence they were dispatched down the Nile to Khartoum, and thence by the Khedive's couriers to Cairo.

Stanley describes fully in these letters his survey of the southern, eastern, and north-eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza. He gives thirty-seven observations of bays, islands, and minute mineral explorations, a new to determine their relation to the main body of water, and to exclude the possibility of other lakes in the streams. He fully explains the difficulties of the survey, and the indications now are, that labor will win.

When the race began, Mr. Jacob had everything in his own way, but has steadily lost ground until, when his chance revived considerably, and continued so doing.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Balch, an eccentric of no mean ability, gave public readings at a Congregational社堂,—she selections—on "The Life and Times of King Edward VII." Book of the Holy Trois Inn, from Dickens; "Charlie Macree," and "Queen Sab." They were excellently well rendered, and received applause.

The office of the State Attorney, which arrived here from the East, and will spend the winter with her son.

A very pleasant social took place Wednesday evening at the residence of the Hon. J. H. Tamm.

The parson was highly popular, and radiant with beauty, diamonds, and good clothes.

Mrs Ada Fuhrman, daughter of one of our musical professors, Miss Pauline Strommel, daughter of a large and wealthy family, and Miss Jacob, daughter of a leading citizen, are parties to early matrimonial alliances. The nuptials will be celebrated within the month.

Amor Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F. (German), a large and comfortable hall, recently erected by District-Deputy L. W. Sauborn. A large number of visiting brethren were present from abroad.

BROWNTON TENTS.

The Browntown tents were never in a more thriving condition. Business is brisk and building is going on upon every hand.

The High-School building should have been finished Nov. 1, but the contract was not fulfilled, and the City Council at its last meeting, after a stormy debate, decided that it would be police to let the contractor take his time, as they were then.

The Anasazi (Spanish-American) College building ought to be completed by Jan. 1, but will probably be delayed beyond that time. In the meantime, the building is being used as a dormitory, with a passage of twenty-five pupils.

Mr. Fisher, of Farmington, has moved to Keweenaw, and will start a large flour factory there.

AT MYER'S HUNTING-CAMP.

He arrived at Mts's hunting-camp at Mevra, April 12, where he was received with great ceremony and cordiality by the King. In fact, he was the guest of honor, and the King's personal attendant.

One feature of the display was a naval review, on the lake, of eighty-four canoes, manned by 2,600 men.

On the second day, in addition to the naval review, there was a land review, in which eight-four canoes were engaged, each propelled by forty oarsmen.

The King led the fleet personally, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

Among the spectators were the King's bodyguards, and the members of the State Attorney, and the extreme source of the Nile was discovered.

INCIDENTS.

Stanley depicts graphically many incidents of his expedition. He had several contacts with the natives, and one of the most remarkable was when he was attacked by 100 natives, armed with spears in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

**Hard Times East Producing Emigration West.**

**The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Less Active and Weak.**

**Grain in Better Demand and Firmer—Lake Freights Dull and Lower.**

## FINANCIAL.

The only feature in the financial affairs of the city was the continued weakness of the exchange market. The more usual figures between banks was \$20 premium per \$1,000, but sales were reported at par. None of the banks that had enough to meet immediate drafts upon them would pay any premium. Of course there was no desire to purchase any commercial paper in a failing condition.

The banks report business steady, but, for the season, hardly up to expectations. There was not as much demand from country customers as on the day previous, and city dealers make only moderate drafts. The fact that the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company has just taken \$200,000 from the First National Bank does not appear to be a general sign of distress. Loans are not made at 8 per cent; when depositors are clamoring for discounts at 10%. On the whole, the general trade of the city was not working more smoothly, and the wants of customers were correspondingly more evenly with the velocity of bank deposits.

The same general report comes from every part of the West. In the Atlantic seaboard States the "hard times" show very little, if any, abatement. One effect seems to be the determination of large numbers of people to emigrate westward. The staid old New York Journal of Commerce had an article the day after Thanksgiving that the number of emigrants leaving every day was equal to that of the New England and the Middle States. Firms had become tired of waiting for a return of prosperity, and were preparing to move in large parties to Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. Even the adventures of Arizona and New Mexico were actively discussed. In some cases wars were charted, and the route to be followed as far as possible noted, with cooking apparatus, dormitories, and every needful convenience for the journey to the new States of the West. Well, there is ample room for all who may come, and, although they must not expect to pick up fortunes by the wayside, business industry, and economy for a few years will be sure to bring a compensation for their sacrifices and fortunes.

The financial troublous at the East, therefore, will be likely to give the West's most desirable addition to her population, and insure to her commercial and financial prosperity. What an eminent orator said years ago is equally true now: "The West is the field for war and conquest, the strength of a nation." This is especially true of such people as the Eastern States are preparing to add to those they sent to the Mississippi Valley from ten to fifty years ago.

Discouraging at the banks were, as usual, 10 per cent to customers, and so on. The packing is the only interest that finds a field active for its efforts. Thus far speculators have drawn mainly on their depositors, but bankers are ready and willing to afford all needed accommodations.

The note-brokers report very little business doing at former nominal figures, viz., 8d 1/2 per cent.

The bank clearings were from one of our oldest and most reliable business men. It is published, of course, without indorsement, that the readers of THE TRIBUNE may consider the subject. The writer attempts to answer the question:

**HOW TO STOP BUNKER BANKS AND CURE PANIC.**

It occurs to me that this can be accomplished by Congress granting to National Banks the remedy used by banks for centuries, namely, the right to issue notes.

I give the rule of a savings bank of this city, which, I presume, is a general one throughout the country:

"In case of withdrawal of a sum of money, or withdrawal as a matter of right, except on the first Monday in each month, and without one month's notice, the sum deposited is liable to a deduction of 10% to 12% to the last day.

Pacific Mail was the next to be paid off, and the market closed up strong in the higher price of 73 1/2 and closed at the latter price.

Pacific Mail was unusually active, and rose from 73 to 74, closing at 74 1/2. Pacific Mail was the next in importance, advancing from 70 1/2 to 71 1/2 at the close yesterday.

It is a well known fact that the market has been quiet, and, although they must not expect to pick up fortunes by the wayside, business industry, and economy for a few years will be sure to bring a compensation for their sacrifices and fortunes.

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## WASHINGTON.

Vice-President Wilson's Latest Symptoms Not So Favorable.

Report of the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Recommendations of the Land Office Commissioner.

He Advises that All Public Timber Lands Be Appraised and Sold.

Heads Falling Thick and Fast in the Interior Department.

Treasurer New Likely to Retire from Office at an Early Day.

## THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOTES OF HIS FAMILY RECOVERY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Vice-President is thought to be continuing to improve, very slowly, and is in a very weak condition, but a few persons are admitted to him. His physician says the swelling that he hoped that he might be able to be out in three or four days has not yet disappeared, and he is still confined to his bed. Dr. Baker has directed that he shall remain as quiet as possible, and that all calls be referred to the doctor to distract him.

## A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—11 p. m.—The Vice-President's condition is still bad, but he is improving. His medical adviser claims to be full of hope, and while there seems to be no prospect of any speedy change for the worse, those who should be informed say that his extensive weakness and his inability to eat as had been expected, excite the gravest apprehension.

## THE TREASURY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Comptroller Egan has nearly finished his annual report. He devotees considerable space to a review of the work for issuing \$3,650 convertible bonds, and also gives a general review of the history and philosophy of all financial legislation. The report will be considerably longer than his report last year.

## THE BUDGET.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

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## THE COMMERCIAL BANKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The commercial banks have suffered a heavy loss. The New York Stock Exchange is closed, and the market is dead. The commercial banks are reported to be \$600,000 less than the receipts for the year were more than \$60,000,000 greater than the receipts. The report fails to give the cause of the money same cause. The receipts of the Government from various sources were as follows:

From customs.....	\$157,167,722
Interest on public loans.....	1,181,450
Other sources.....	4,143,440
From issues of public debt notes, etc. ....	19,411,105
Total.....	\$170,702,217

The disbursements, including the interest but not the principal of the public debt, were \$274,500,000, and the amount of the public debt notes, \$407,372,492. Total, \$682,000,855.

The Comptroller, in his report, represents that the disbursements for the year were more than \$60,000,000 greater than the receipts. The report fails to give the cause of the money same cause. The receipts of the Government from various sources were as follows:

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not do anything towards his own salvation; next that God did not require that he should do it, and, third, that Christ had done it. It is worth while finding it out, if it does take four or five years. No man will ever be saved until he stops working for himself. There is no set work in this world that is worth the price of God. It would be easier to cease your own efforts, and get hold of the rope, and that rope is belief for the Lord Jesus Christ, and the moment you trust in him, if he will not deliver you, all Popes, Bishops, priests, and ministers cannot save you. All philologists and scientists in the world cannot improve his word, and the moment you trust in him, he is the author of life, and it is impossible for any who put their trust in him to perish.

The meeting closed with the singing of a hymn and the benediction.

#### MR. BEECHER.

**His Appeal to the Postmaster-General Against Seizures Postal-Cards.**

New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The more cowardly enemies and opponents of Henry Ward Beecher having annoyed him with scurrilous and offensive post-cards to a degree beyond endurance was not longer a virtue than the famous motto of Plymouth Colony, cited with the Postmaster-General of the United States against these indignities. The protest was referred to Gen. J. W. Marshall, First Assistant Postmaster-General, who gave the matter his immediate attention, and referred it to the Judge Special, United States Attorney, Attorney-General for the Post-Office, and soon after elicited the following opinion:

In compliance with your request to be advised as to the propriety of proceeding under the provisions of the act of incorporation of the Revised Statute, a postal card addressed to "Brother Henry Ward Beecher, Boston, Mass." by the Plymouth Colony, Boston, on the back of which was written, "This shall not bear false witness against me," the following was sent:

"But God's moral law it did not bear; But it was Beecher, its ruler, who bore; The world was glad to see it did bring; It nourished space and greatly increased; That's the end in the dim descended."

I would reply that the purpose of the law referred to, however, cannot be fully realized unless it is to be rare except in cases of the grossest violation of the laws of the land. A communication should be given to its terms as will attain the object intended. The object was to prohibit the sending of any such correspondence, instead of the whole class of communications.

Consideration of the Electrical bill was resumed. The bill provides for the withdrawal of the services of the post-office, and soon after elicited the following opinion:

President MacMahon has thanked Minister Durfus for his report of yesterday, and communicated to him on its subject.

The trial of the churchmen stood here.

The trial was suspended, its ruler, Mr. Beecher.

## THE NEW MOTOR.

**A Chicagoan Leaves Keely in the Background.**

**Thomas' Challenge to the Philadelphian, and His Response.**

**An Examination of the Invention—How It Has Been Applied.**

**What Mr. Thomas Claims for It.**

The Keely motor has been exhibited by the invention of a Chicago mechanician. The mechanical action was first shown to the Philadelphia men, and what is proposed to do; when the press, including many journals devoted to mechanics and engineering, were teaming with articles on the subject, abiding in the most extravagant strains to the new plan for revolutionizing man society; it was that a Chicago mechanician, for years as a mechanician of great ability, who had patented several valuable machines for use in railway shops, foundries etc., including one of the best hot machines now in use, began to look into the matter. He saw, that the Keely had conceived a pretty fair plan, that he had experimented on it for many years, and that he had just reached that state when he could say, "Wait awhile and I will show you what I can do." The truth is, the Quaker City is a bad place to start a millennium. Chicago is the right spot, and no man who seems to have the business in hand, can do better.

—J. H. THOMAS.

Hiller, for cheating an aged man out of \$50 a few days ago, was given a few days in jail, and was presented to the old man in the Matherland, that is, Hiller met Justice. He borrowed the obligation from his new and gave him assurance of full-pieces. The trial was brought in a verdict of imprisonment at five years

the Prosser-Phiney suspension, and at a late hour was tried with instructions.

IN CALL.

11 to 140.

LT. MONDAY.

98, 100 to 103, 105 to 110,

117, 28.

CASE NO. 361.

COSTS \$14 and 50¢.

DEFENDANT.—Robert Marshall, \$311.11. W. H. Gruber vs. E. J. V. Maxwell & Co. vs. Smith and Charles L. Spaulding, vs. William Jollie, vs. John Clegg, vs. John Clegg, \$76,200. vs. Edward, \$2,285.00. vs. Marshall, Charles P. vs. John Clegg, \$440.00. vs. D. W. vs. Charles Fletcher, et al. vs. Henry H. Hoyt; vs. for new trial.

EVERWHERE.

to the Chicago Tribune.

12.—Two cases of some

one on trial at the Circuit

is that of James S. S. Insurance Company, to

on his mills at Man-

ning, vs. of \$2,000 against

and decide that the Full-

eray receipts \$772.62 specie

reaching.

TUARY.

A. S. McMillin,

to the Chicago Tribune.

12.—Dr. A. S. McMillin,

the State Hospital for the

after about

pneumonia. He was re-

duced a few days ago, but was

and died to day. He has

the State for twenty years, a

Portage County, been mem-

ber of the Legislature, and

but chanced out of his

adventurous career in Wood

Department of the Hos-

and again the past eight

years has been highly

esteemed as a man

loss to the State.

TURF.

IN THE BLUD.

At Beacon Park to-day,

the first two heats with

it led to an investigation

found painted and his ap-

pealed. He was identified

West as Louther and as

the ruler of the track and

California race.

12.—In the pools to-

\$1,025, \$1,000, \$900,

\$825, \$800, \$600,

\$100, \$90, \$80, \$70, \$60,

setimes very lively, fa-

vorable for to-morrow.

ORN CROP.

to the Chicago Tribune.

Having seen no report

to the condition, quality,

corn crop, I will give a few

on the farms and my

throughout the State, in

some weeks in preparing

being the free

September. Consequently,

in the midst of huck-

covered with a large num-

ber of corn, and no

anywhere, per se, ev-

erywhere their un-

yield is for below their

usually much for the

average, and con-

sequently, the

is very large. Much of

soft—owing no doubt

to late rains,—and will

not we have considerable

THE FOLLOWING IS:

OFFICE OF CHARLES R. COLLIER, ATTORNEY AND

DEFENDER AT LAW (IN PART COUNSEL), NO. 309

GRAND AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.—DEAR Sir:

As regards Mr. Keely, I am sorry to hear that he has suffered a severe attack of rheumatism, and has been compelled to leave your city.

Before a reply came it seems that a Mr. Bell,

the expert connected with the Keely motor,

came to Chicago and saw the Thomas invention.

He is a Philadelphian shortly after Mr. Thomas.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MOLLETT'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Lovers." Afternoon and evening.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of Charles Thompson's "Jew's Eyes." Afternoon and evening.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by the Chicago Light Opera.

WOODS MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Griffith Guards." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. R. WARREN LODGE, No. 200, A. F. &amp; A. M.—Regular Communication this Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 East State, for business. Visitors welcome. By order of J. M. DUNLOP, Sec.

ST. JOHN'S CONCLAVE, No. 1, Knights of R. C.—Baptismal Ceremony this Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance. Every member is requested to be present. 72 Monmouth St., N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE, No. 6, K. of P., will hold a special meeting at their Casino Hall, this evening, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of Brother Frank Harrington. Members of sister Lodges are requested to attend.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 13, 1875.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at 87½, fell to 87½, and rose to a shade above, the opening figure, where the closing business was done.

The case of MOLLER, the ex-Gauger found guilty at Milwaukee yesterday of making false returns, is said to have been one of the weakest of the lot, and it was expected that the jury would disagree. The fact of his conviction is regarded by the Government as a clear indication that the other indicted parties cannot hope to escape a similar fate.

There is no longer any uncertainty as to the acceptance of Dr. McLAREN, Protestant Episcopal Bishop-elect of Illinois, the Standing Committees and Bishops having, without exception, so far as heard from, given in their assent to the choice of the Diocese. The consecration of Dr. McLAREN, which will occur in Chicago at an early day, will be most interesting and memorable event in the history of the Church in Chicago.

The revival spirit seems to be spreading and breaking out in new and unexpected quarters. The last place where it has appeared is in Leipzig, where there is a powerful awakening of Lutheranism in connection with the recent revival of German nationality. The leaders of the movement are Prof. KAUPIS and LUTHERHARDT, of the University, who are now placing Leipzig ahead of Berlin as the headquarters of German orthodoxy.

The Board of Education last evening by a vote of 11 to 2 refused to rescind its former action in ordering that the reading of the Bible be omitted from the exercises in the public schools, but disposed of the numerous petitions for the restoration of Bible-reading by their reference to the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction. The temper of the Board on the subject was, however, clearly shown by the rejection of a resolution, offered by Mr. REED, calling for the immediate re-instatement of the Bible in the schools.

Secretary CHANDLER has just begun to demonstrate the fact that the Department of the Interior has changed hands. The first manifestation was made at the Patent-Office yesterday in the removal of the Chief Clerk and the clerks directly under him. Next will come the Pension-Office and Indian Bureau, in both of which there will be taken many steps downward and outward. "Like a man like me," is evidently Mr. CHANDLER's guiding rule in the management of the Interior Department, in which, for some time previous to his advent, the standard of efficiency and integrity had not been altogether acceptable. It is probably on this account, and not for purely political reasons, that the numerous removals have been determined upon.

A Chicago man has perfected a new motor which appears to be in a general way similar in application and effect. The Chicago motor, like the other, derives its power from water and air, and is conceived on the seemingly contradictory principle of multiplying force without the aid of force to begin with. From the practical tests made by Mr. THOMAS, the inventor, it has been shown that an extraordinary apparent pressure can be produced by his apparatus, though it has not yet been demonstrated that motive power can be obtained in proportion to the amount of this pressure. Seeing is believing, and nothing else is now aday, and until Mr. THOMAS succeeds in applying his motor to a train of cars or in some other public and practicable way, no one will be likely to invest largely in stock in the new invention.

The Chicago produce markets were quite irregular yesterday. Meat was quiet and closed easy, at \$12.90 per barrel the year and \$12.90 for February. Lard was more active, and 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$11.85¢@11.90 per barrel the year, and 12¢@16¢ for February. Meats were less active and easier, at 8¢@10¢ for part salted shoulders (boxed), 11¢@11¢ for short ribs do, and 11¢@12¢ for short ribs do. Higginson's were quiet and steady, at \$1.12 per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, at 5¢@6¢ for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was in better request and 10¢ higher, closing at \$1.08¢ for November, and \$1.08¢ for December. Corn was more active, and 10¢@12¢ higher, closing at 52¢@54¢ for November, and 48¢@50¢ for the year. Oats were less active, and 10¢ higher, closing at 31¢@33¢ cash, and 33¢@35¢ for December. Hay was firmer at 6¢@6¢@7¢.

Barley was steadier, closing at 8¢@9¢ for November, and 8¢@9¢ for December. Wheat was quiet and closed easy, at 8¢@9¢ for December. The New York Sun has some information from Cuba which is of importance as showing that famine may yet come to the help of the patriots in their struggle for freedom. The reinforcements recently forwarded to Cuba have been Carlist cavalry prisoners, but, as the Spaniards have no horses, they have seized the miserable animals belonging to the arrerias. Havana depended upon the arrerias for

November, and 83¢ for December. Hogs were fairly active and easier, selling at \$7.15 @7.40 for common to prime. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep met with a moderate inquiry at former rates. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.50 in guineas for its supply of provisions and vegetables which they can no longer bring in. The supply of this kind of food has not only been cut off, but the arrerias have been converted into warm friends of the patriots. In addition to this, the small farms in the setting of the island still held by the Spaniards have been destroyed. The planters can no longer pay taxes, and VALMASEDA can neither pay nor feed his troops, while the cities of the island are so overcrowded with people driven in from the interior that famine already begins to threaten them.

## COUNTING IN AND OUT.

The Brooklyn Ring, so splendidly advertised at the polls ten days ago, made a desperate effort, last Tuesday, when the votes for Aldermen were canvassed, to secure by fraud a majority in the Common Council. There was a very close contest between the honest and dishonest candidates in the Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards of the city. If the tools of the Ring could be counted in, these three districts, the old league of rascals would have a majority of one in the Council, and could thus nullify the victory of honesty at the polls. The Board of City Canvassers met, one week from the election, and received the sealed returns. At once, a member of the Ring moved that the returns should be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the Chairman, and that the Board should adjourn until 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. This preposterous motion can be explained in only one way. The Chairman, according to the Board, is the only centre of free-trade agitation in the world." If the claims thus made were substantiated by facts, the cause of free-trade would be hopeless. Our club cannot save a nation, much less a world. There are knots of men in every country, organized or unorganized, who carry on, by tongue or pen, a warfare against the doctrine that the State may rightfully make the many for the benefit of the favored few. The Cobden Club is but one of these centres, the most important one, to be sure, but not alone. The attention of economists has recently been drawn to the two German Empires, inasmuch as the everlasting battle between the two great theories of trade has been fought again in both Germany and Austro-Hungary by a few sharpshooters. In Austria proper, a rather strong protectionist sentiment—the natural outcry of the industries crippled by the paper-money crisis of 1873—has lately shown itself. The Vienna Chamber of Commerce lately elected the Chairman of the protectionist Manufacturers' Union as its representative in the Imperial Parliament. But the free-trade party is strong enough in Austria and overwhelmingly so in Hungary. There is no danger that the reaction in Vienna will make any permanent change in the policy of the Empire. In Germany, too, the recent development of protectionist ideas was to be expected. When the Empire was flooded with money by the payment of the French indemnity, and when the demand for manufactured goods to replace those worn out or destroyed during the war was very great, the manufacturers worked over-time and made no end of money. Their owners foolishly thought that this transitory demand would be permanent. They bought new machinery, put up new buildings. Then the swollen demand shrunk to its natural proportions, and the market was soon glutted with manufactured goods. Increased exports have since rid the country of the unsold surplus, but before trade was restored to its normal condition the crippled manufacturers—or some of them—tried to bring about a reaction towards protection. The effort was in vain. Two important gatherings have lately been held in Germany, the Social Science Congress at Eisenach, the Agricultural Congress at Berlin. Both avowed extreme free-trade principles. The latter voted, almost unanimously, that the German Government ought to "carry out the law of the 7th of July, 1873, and reject all motions for a change of the tariff in a protectionist sense." Only one of the fifty-four delegates favored the continuance of the duty on iron, and he did so only because he might be compelled to vote for it. The members of the Free Trade party, who had been intrusted to him by accompanying Father MacNamara, had a lurking suspicion that he might kill himself in the operation, and so he neglected the little job of dispatching MacGeorgiegan from the Order, to remove MacGeorgiegan from this vale of tears. WALSH's mission, however, is that of a map-peddler, not of a butcher. He evidently is too human to kill the traitorous MacGeorgiegan, or else he had a lurking suspicion that he might get killed himself in the operation, and so he neglected the little job of dispatching MacGeorgiegan from the Order, to remove MacGeorgiegan from this vale of tears. WALSH's mission, however, is that of a map-peddler, not of a butcher. He evidently is too human to kill the traitorous MacGeorgiegan, or else he had a lurking suspicion that he might get killed himself in the operation, and so he neglected the little job of dispatching MacGeorgiegan from the Order, to remove MacGeorgiegan from this vale of tears. 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the Secretary of the Byron Club in London, in which he says: "Mrs. Black was as well cared for, for the sake of the great Philanthropic party, by some of the leading members of the Atheneum Society, as soon as her difficulties became known to them through Mr. Finley, that from that time to the day of her death she was in the enjoyment of every comfort which she could reasonably wish for."

Mr. Dominic Murray, the actor, and his agent were at Virginia City during the late fire. He has given to a reporter a very indignant description of his struggles to save his baggage, which at infinite trouble he carried a long distance, only to discover at last that he had placed it within a few feet of a large powder-magazine. He departed without ceremony for San Francisco. The baggage was found all safe, however, after the flames died away, and Mr. Murray reached San Francisco without serious injury or loss of property.

After thrashing the people of Salt Lake, Kiplanak, Kharkegan, and all the previous subjects of Khat-dar-Khan, the Russian Gen. Kaufman graciously gives the following information and consolation in a proclamation: "A Proclamation of the White Czar, the dispenser of peace and prosperity to all the peoples subject to his rule, iniquity; and God will always be against those who talk as we are against the Russians. Ask the Sartes and the Khirshes, subjects of the White Czar, if they do not feel happy and contented under his gracious protection."

The reason why Dr. Storrs has decided to accept a call to the Old Brick Church in New York is that Brooklyn has become too small to hold him and Mr. Beecher. Dr. Storrs is opposed to Mr. Beecher not only on personal grounds, but as one of the foremost pulpit orators in America to-day. The Presbyterian Republicans think the foremost. Dr. Storrs' part in his new field will be \$10,000 per annum and a house. In this position he will dispute the leadership of the Presbyterian Church with Dr. John Hall. It is said that he greatly improves the present opportunity to remove from the Congregational to the Presbyterian Church.

Schoenewerk's fine bust of Victor Hugo, which has just been finished for the Treasury of the Odéon at Paris, is pronounced a marvel of resemblance, spirit, and artistic power. It was

sculptured under the direction of Mr. Olin, who was sentenced to be hanged on the South Bank on a pleasure-spot, the Lieutenant-Governor, Gravera, commuted Grimes' sentence to imprisonment for life. The Court holds the Lieutenant-Governor had no power to commute the sentence, and now proposes to punish the Sheriff for not hanging him pursuant to the sentence. Grimes continues to survive in the Penitentiary, quite safe from the halter, too, the day fixed for his execution having passed.

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It Again Claims the Attention of the School Board.

Presentation of Petitions from Ministers and Laymen.

Mr. Reed Offers a Resolution for the Restoration of the Bible.

The Various Inspectors Explain Their Positions at Length.

The Resolution is Defeated by a Vote of Ten to Three.

Calumet Lands—The Dry-Dock Property.

has been taken out of the schools by a unanimous vote, when only two members had been present to vote upon the question.

Another desultory discussion followed, almost wholly irrelevant to the subject, during which the various speakers referred to the question previously in the affirmative, hoping thereby to be able to move a reconsideration at some future time.

Mr. English thought that was not exactly the way to act.

MR. OLSON

then made a long argument in favor of keeping the Bible out of the schools, and went over the previous action of the Board, and justified it in every particular as having been wise and commendable.

THE VOTE.

Final action was then taken on the majority report, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Text-Books and Courses of Instruction be directed to require the Board to make a report to all the schools requiring the reading of the Bible in the public schools at each opening and closing of school.

MR. SMITH

Mr. Reed wanted to offer a substitute, which he claimed was germane to the occasion.

Mr. Sullivan moved to suspend the rules and allow action upon it. This motion was carried, and the following substitute was adopted, when Mr. Reed offered the following:

THE SUBSTITUTE.

Resolved, That the Committee on Text-Books and Courses of Instruction be directed to require the reading of the Bible in the public schools at each opening and closing of school.

MR. COVERT

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## COLORADO.

Rambles Among the Rocky Mountains.

Characteristics of the People, and Beauties of the Scenery.

The Donkey--A Very Important Animal in the Territorial Economy.

A Lengthy Tramp--Climbing Five Peaks and Finally Getting Lost.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., October 1875.—Colorado is a delightful Territory! I am ready to exclaim after having been within its limits for six weeks. And, although I have not wandered far from my present situation since I arrived here, I have every day been gladdened with new scenes, which beggar description, and must be seen to be appreciated. For some time the mountains have little claim to the favor of tourists, their intervening valleys, gazing over and about at the snow-crowned summits. I am overcome with a sense of their awful grandeur, and realize my own insignificance when I contemplate their enormity. However, when I have, after half-a-day, reached the summit of one of the most lofty, the feeling is quite different, and I am quite exultant with joy at having conquered the steep ascents and rocky barriers, apparently impassable.

GEORGETOWN,

my present location, is seventy-seven hours from Chicago, 8,400 feet above the sea-level, 19 miles from railroad, contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and is situated in an expansion of Clear-Creek Valley. It is 35 miles on air-line, and 50 miles by rail and stage from Denver. The Colorado Central Railroad runs a train from Denver to Gold, about 15 miles, and thence we change cars to Georgetown. The cars are much larger than those of a Chicago stagecoach town-horse; or, the locomotives are decidedly miniature; and the whole train presents the appearance of being the property and delight of an amateur Railroad Company. From Golden to Floyd Hill, the ride is one of the grandest imaginable, especially if you are fortunate enough to make the engineer's acquaintance and take a seat in his cab. I was thus fortunate; and, as I sat in the fireman's seat, who has little time to rest on this trip, our miniature engine puffed and tugged away with an energy truly surprising. The curves in the canon are so abrupt that sometimes, as we looked ahead of us, as we were seated in the engine, there seemed to be no opportunity to proceed any farther, or, at least, the only way in which we might do so was to plunge headlong over a steep precipice into the foaming, surging creek, which is our constant companion by rail and stage, even to Georgetown, and running through the great silver-mining region of which Georgetown is the centre, and hence it is said to deserve the sobriquet of the "Silver Queen."

Soon we slackened speed, and stopped to slake the iron pony's thirst. He drank long and deep. Meanwhile I had stepped across to a rude wooden swing which some person had placed upon the rocky banks of the stream, perhaps for mercenary purposes; for, in swinging, one would be carried far out above the dashing creek. If we weren't afraid the pony would start and be left.

After a short ride from our water station, we arrived at Floyd Hill, a small, isolated, angular, and securing our traps from the passenger-car, we proceeded to make the most of the rude comfort to be derived from the old-fashioned four-wheeled stage. One

and a half hours of the passage of American horses, and we were again on the road.

The car was much larger than a Chicago stagecoach town-horse; or, the locomotives are

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The first thing that attracts the tourist's notice is

THE MIGHTY PRICES demanded for everything. In Denver, after tea, I went to a jeweler's shop, and, after a hasty examination, I invested, and offered in part payment, a 3-cent piece and a 2-cent copper. Does any one suppose that merchant would take *that kind* of hard money? Not so, indeed. He does so, and, with Othello, "Who stalks my purse, steals trash;" and those identical coins still do good service in holding my pants' pocket in equilibrium, and are little to be reckoned with.

If you are desirous of getting a few more, however, you pay well for it, or the stoker-keeper will present it to you. If your purchase amounts to 7 cents, you pay 5; if to 8 cents, you pay 6; and, if to 9 cents, you pay 7. The price to 45¢ per day, and the poorer classes—like bairns here in this other place I have ever been.

Another point of notice is, of course, the dryness and aridity of the air. Fewer breathes heavier and deeper, and, on any exertion in the way of climbing or manual labor, breathing is accelerated, and one puffs and blows like my recent friend, the iron pony, though I would not be surprised if he were not in a much more distressed condition than he was.

At any rate, with mouth wide open (like a Grange in the city), to admit of free respiration, I have to take a deep, long, and rather violent inspiration against overexposure, as convection is not unfrequently, and bleeding at the nose very frequently, the result.

The tourist, or pilgrim, is to be pitied more, however, than the dweller in the sun. We set out again toward the north, where the mountains, and, with them, the climate, are much higher than Democrat as said party of the first part is higher, said party of the second part.

As the pigtail will not fail to notice,—i.e.: When once inside the backbone of the Continent, in this vicinity, he hears no subject broached save that of

INTERLOCUTEURS. HENRY.

People have very erroneous ideas about them. My idea is, that they are a rough and lawless set, wrapped up in their own affairs, and ready to impose upon the stranger. I am of a very contrary opinion now. Stepping up to the door, we entered the tunnel, and, proceeding for about 800 feet, we concluded to go no farther, as the tunnel was dark, and, as we were told, the iron pony was to be led out by the driver. We had a good idea to have had them employed at the newspaper offices to whom we had written, as fast as they came from the post office, to see what they could do for us. Wouldn't that be *triecile* indeed! but just fat out on to his ride though! Suppose the horse draws 'em around to here, all O. K., and then below him, he lets the train pass him; but no sooner does he catch up with it, than he is fatigued, for he was of Irish blood, and there are some tales of a sort of *curse* upon him, which makes him a small one, half dozen, codfish, and a package of sundry groceries. 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## RELIGIOUS.

Meeting of the Cook County Sunday-School Association.

Reports of Progress Made in the Country Towns.

Addressed by Dr. Tiffany and Others—Officers Elected.

A Japanese Writer Gives His Opinion of the Christian Religion.

Appropriations Made by the Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions.

COOK COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

## MORNING SESSION.

## ORGANIZATION AND REPORTS.

The Sunday-School Convention of Cook County reconvened yesterday morning in Lower Fairview Hall.

The Rev. T. M. Goodspeed, of the First Baptist Church, led the exercises, which lasted nearly an hour.

The following report was made by the COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION:

President, A. L. Lane.

Vice-President—South Side, E. F. Jacobs; West Side, C. G. Quisenberry; J. B. Nichols; Niles, Dr. W. C. Dodge; Wheeling, Palatine, and Elkhorn, W. H. Miller; Barrington, the Rev. G. Howard; Skokie, Dr. J. A. D. Smith; Winona, Dr. J. W. Miller; Lake View, the Rev. W. A. Lloyd; Jefferson, the Rev. A. C. Johnson; Northwood, Charles D. Stevens; Forest Park, and Leyden, Dr. G. M. Howe; Lake, P. B. Warner; Lyons and Riverdale, Isaac A. Poulier; Calumet Park, W. M. Thompson; Calumet City, Dr. J. C. Jackson; Calumet Junction; Brown and Rich, George Catesby; Thornton, Andrew H. Dalton; Hyde Park, J. N. Shattock.

Treasurer—H. S. Vail.

Secretary—William B. Kimball.

General Secretary—Dr. Porter.

The report was accepted and adopted.

## COUNTRY WORK.

Mr. H. S. Vail, Secretary of the Sunday-School Committee, made a report on country work. The great result was money, for without that no amount of zeal could carry forward the business with any great degree of success. Sunday-schools already organized should not be content with their own salvation, but should also lend a helping hand to such schools in their neighborhood as were struggling to do the good work. This could be done by the lending of surplus books, and by occasionally visiting the classes and giving general encouragements both to teachers and pupils. Also an exchange of books would be found to work to mutual advantage. Every effort should be made at once to supply the unusual demand for books.

## COMMITTEES.

After much discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Nominations, with instructions to report after recess.

On motion, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken. The Chairman, Mr. B. F. Jacobs, stated that the various committees might be prudently employed in a similar manner to great benefit and much spiritual knowledge.

The general tenor of the speaker's remarks was about the same as that of previous speakers, being rather a review of former addresses.

The Convention, after singing a hymn, adjourned until 7 o'clock.

stimulate Sabbath-school teachers. They wanted high enthusiasm among the pupils, and to that end it was necessary that the teachers should have much personal knowledge, of and influence over their pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Foster thought there were too many teachers, on an average, in the Sunday-schools. He was ardently in favor of fewer teachers, of better teachers, and more knowledge of the wants and aspirations of the pupils.

At this point the Chair declined to hear further discussions on the subject.

Mr. M. C. Hazen.

of the Sunday-School Teacher, was then introduced to deliver an address on "Normal Classes." What he had to say would be confined to the question of what was normal and what was not? First, why they should have normal classes. Because they were compelled to make use of material that came to them without any preparation or arrangement that would hardly be made by any other class of instructors. There was plenty of good-will and plenty of enthusiasm, but there was considerable lack of knowledge, and very great lack of system—a very fatal want. It is often incurred that teachers were so empty that they really could not fill up the time set apart for the instruction of their class. In that case, they were useless. They knew very little, and were consequently, only able to convey to pupils knowledge small in quantity and poor in quality. To bring the matter down to a point, there was a lack of system of system, of the teacher's and good-will, but from this there was no accomplishment much, simply from this same lack of system. The Sunday-school lesson should always have a definite object, and the pupils should directly aim at its mate. The teacher in the Sunday-school should always be of the kind that made points. Otherwise it must remain perfectly vague.

Under the head of "What?" he thought there was an unnecessary amount of foolishness relating to the meaning of normal, which meant getting at the root—following a system that was not good, but was not bad. Normal classes should get together, form classes, and acquire more thorough knowledge of the book, and also of the manner of best conveying this knowledge to the pupils. There was no use in trying to teach what was not known.

Mr. Foster said that he had been selected as little as his pupils.

Mr. Miller of Evanson, wished to say a word behalf of the teachers. Both the addresses charged teachers in the Sunday-schools with being ignorant of the art of teaching, and being hollow-headed. He thought that, in view of the success which had been attained, the charges against the Sunday-school teachers were unfounded. He thought that, instead of finding fault, they ought to try and encourage each other.

Mr. Bates thought it was no harm to have a little plan talk among teachers, but it was no harm to cut after a better and simpler way. He considered that much in both addresses would be found impracticable.

Sabbath-school teachers, as a rule, were devoted to their duty, and would be delighted to find some means of gaining more knowledge.

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## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

This week's number of the *Western Catholic* will contain as a supplement a fine wood-cut of Egan's plan for the new Court-House.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mansell, Optician, 88 Madison street (Tannus Building), was at 8 a.m., 45 degrees; 10 a.m., 57; 12 m., 55; 3 p.m., 53; 8 p.m., 47.

Edward Lee, the little 4-year-old who was run over last Wednesday noon by one of Kirby & McNeal's wagons, died of his injuries yesterday afternoon. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

A correspondent asks why the Franklin School is not used for night sessions. In reply to this it is stated that the Newberry and Kinzie Schools, in the same vicinity, being open nightly, the Franklin is found unnecessary, as the others answer all purposes.

Mr. Concorn of 116 Stetson street has a daughter named Nellie, who played Lilly Rose for four days ago and ran away. Yesterday Detective Slayton found the girl working for a living with a respectable family in the North Division, and now the mother demands her return. The girl is over 18 years of age, and maintains her position.

Officer Youngson Hall, of the Harrison-Street Station, died at his residence, 306 South Deplaine street, yesterday morning. He had been in poor health some time past, which was attributed to the effects of a severe cold some time ago. He leaves a family of four children. The funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with public honors to Gracefield.

The Chicago Soft Coal Exchange held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in their rooms, corner of Dearborn and Madison. After the usual preliminaries, the afternoon was mostly spent in hearing defenses of complaints made against certain dealers who had violated the laws of the organization in their trade. The meetings had been discontinued for a long time. In 1871 there had been a large attendance and much interest, but the meetings were suspended, and that interest had afterwards considerably abated.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Illinois met in session at the Washington Home, on West Madison street, opposite Union Park, the following members of the Committee being present: Uriah Clegg, Lodi, G. W. C. T.; E. J. Armstrong, Chicago; W. H. Clegg, Elgin; W. A. Abington, G. W. Treasurer; J. H. Sprague, Bloomington, G. W. M.; J. W. Nichole, Bloomington, P. G. W. C. T.; A. W. Miller, Chicago; G. W. Grand Worth Secretary; to fill the vacancy created by the death of Joseph L. Drake, the late Secretary. It may be mentioned for the convenience of the Order that Mr. Hayman lives at No. 30 Walnut street, Chicago.

It is generally understood that there is an extensive and popular ring of horse-thieves in this city. Several of the victims have cracked their property into the possession of James J. Connolly with a short time after its loss. Justice is slow in this matter, and important question is raised whether Mr. F. W. Bennett brought suit against Connolly to recover his expenses in the detective hire, search, and return of his horse, as also for his own time so spent. Mr. Bennett was retained for the plaintiff, and Frank J. Smith for defendant. The case was novel, exciting, and peculiar, and after full argument of the law and facts, the Justice gave judgment for all. Bennett's damages, as well as his expenses, were allowed for the entire amount.

Connolly's defense was that he bought the horse in good faith, but that was found to be true.

## POISONOUS STOCKINGS.

REPORT OF THE ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

In Wednesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE a detailed account was given of the poisoning of a child by wearing seal-brown colored stockings and the action of the poison upon other clothing along with which the stockings were washed, the result being that a stain was left upon an undershirt which, when worn, left a spot on the skin under it, which became very much inflamed. A TRIBUNE reporter obtained possession of the dangerous stockings, and also purchased a like pair, and had them analyzed by THE TRIBUNE'S analytical chemist, Mr. Aspinwall, the result of which is given in full below, and is as follows:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:  
Chicago, Nov. 12.—Having written on Tuesday last, enclosing a sample of stockings for your analysis, I have carefully analyzed the same, I report results as follows:

Color, blackish-brown, and contains chrysophanic, logwood, and picket acid; having been in the first place dyed reddish-brown or logwood and picket acid, and then dyed blackish-brown by a second dyeing.

In a brief communication, Mr. Aspinwall states:

"Second—The dye can be better produced by other harness dyes, and with but little more trouble and cost."

"Third—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Fourth—It is obtained by the oxidation of arsenic acid, one of the constituents of coal-tar, and, therefore, arsenic acid is not found in commerce contaminated with it."

"Fifth—It is soluble in oil, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Sixth—It is obtained by the oxidation of arsenic acid, one of the constituents of coal-tar, and, therefore, arsenic acid is not found in commerce contaminated with it."

"Seventh—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Eighth—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Ninth—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Tenth—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Eleventh—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

"Twelfth—It is soluble in water, and, therefore, not permanent."

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